After the Partitions of Poland (1772-1795) these Jews came under Russian, Austrian, and Prussian dominion. This was, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the approximate distribution of the Jews:

In the Near East (including Turkey)	1,000,000
„ Russian Poland and Western Russia	800,000
„ Austria (including G-alicia)	300,000
„ Bohemia and Moravia	70,000
„ Hungary	100,000
„ Prussia	100,000
„ France (including Alsace)	80,000
„ Holland	50,000
	2,500,000

The total number of world-Jewry thus amounted to about 2,500,000, and of these 40 per cent inhabited the Near East, 44 per cent Eastern, and 16 per cent Central and Western Europe; their number in Great Britain, Italy, Denmark, and the overseas countries was insignificant.

Between 1800 and 1880, owing to an improvement in economic conditions and a decrease in infantile mortality, the numerical predominance of Eastern Europe was accentuated, while the percentage which the Oriental Jews formed in world-Jewry sank rapidly. Also in Central and Western Europe the natural increase of the Jews became more marked, but about 1850 a strong emigration to America, and about 1870 a decline in the birth-rate set

in. About 1850 the total number of Jews in the world amounted to 4,750,000, of whom 72 per cent inhabited Eastern Europe, 14-5 per cent Central and Western Europe, 1-5 per cent America, while only 12 per cent the Near East. By 1880 the total number had grown to about 7,750,000, and East European Jewry reached its peak with almost 75 per cent of the total; the proportion formed by the Jewries of Western and Central Europe had sunk slightly to 13- 5 per cent, that of America and other overseas countries